

11 SEPTEMBER 1946

I N D E X
of
WITNESSES

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Wild, Cyril How Dalrymple	5365
Direct by Mr. Comyns Carr (cont'd)	5365

I N D E X
of
EXHIBITS
(none)

1 Wednesday, 11 September, 1946

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3
4 INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
5 FOR THE FAR EAST
6 Court House of the Tribunal
7 War Ministry Building
8 Tokyo, Japan

9 The Tribunal met, pursuant to adjournment,
10 at 0930.

11 - - -

12
13 Appearances:

14 For the Tribunal, same as before: HONORABLE
15 R. B. PAL, Member from India, now sitting.

16 For the Prosecution Section, same as before.

17 For the Defense Section, same as before.

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21 (English to Japanese and Japanese
22 to English interpretation was made by the
23 Language Section, IMTFE.)
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1 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
2 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now in session.

3 THE PRESIDENT: All the accused are present
4 except OKAWA and MATSUI who are represented by their
5 respective counsel.

6 In order to make it a matter of record,
7 General Cramer, the Member from the United States of
8 America, asks me to state that he has read the trans-
9 cript of the proceedings of the Tribunal that took
10 place prior to his taking his seat as a Member there-
11 of, and, also, that he has examined the exhibits intro-
12 duced during that period and has familiarized himself
13 therewith.

14 Mr. Comyns Carr.

15
16 C Y R I L H E W D A L R Y M P L E W I L D, .
17 called as a witness on behalf of the prosecution,
18 resumed the stand and testified as follows:

19 DIRECT EXAMINATION (Continued)

20 BY MR. COMYNS CARR:

21 Q May it please the Tribunal. When we adjourned
22 last evening, Colonel Wild, I was asking you about an
23 interview on the 22nd of February, 1942, between
24 Brigadier Newbiggin and yourself, on the one side, and
25 Lieutenant Colonel SUGITA on the other. Did Brigadier

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1 Newbiggin say something through you, or through anybody
2 else who was there interpreting, to Lieutenant Colonel
3 SUGITA?

4 A Yes, he did.

5 Q Just tell us what it was.

6 A Brigadier Newbiggin made a very strong pro-
7 test to Colonel SUGITA, stating that on the previous
8 day over one hundred Chinese had been killed with
9 machine guns on the beach just **outside** the wire of the
10 Changi prisoner of war camp. Brigadier Newbiggin
11 also complained that the prisoners of war, British
12 prisoners of war, had been ordered to go out and bury
13 the dead bodies, of which they counted over one hundred.

14 Q What did Colonel SUGITA say?

15 A Colonel SUGITA replied in English, "These
16 Chinese were bad men; that is why we have shot them.
17 Have you anything else to ask?"

18 Q What did Brigadier Newbiggin say to that?

19 A Brigadier Newbiggin said, "Yes, I have got
20 something to ask. I ask that you should not shoot any
21 more Chinese and that you should not ask our men to
22 assist you by burying them." Colonel SUGITA was very
23 angry and replied, "We shall shoot them whenever we
24 want to if we find bad men."

25 Q Now, about their being bad men, had there been

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1 any trial?

2 A From the one survivor of that shooting we
3 understood that there had been no trial whatever.

4 Q During the week when you had been free to
5 drive about the city, as you have told us, had you
6 seen any signs of looting or disorder?

7 A There was absolutely no disorder in Singapore
8 that I saw, and I didn't see any looting. Most of the
9 people were still staying in their houses.

10 Q Now, Colonel Wild, before we go any further
11 I want you to tell us a little more about your source
12 of information in these matters apart from what you
13 saw yourself. During the captivity did the Japanese
14 segregate the officers from the men, as required by
15 the Convention, or were they all put into the same
16 camp?

17 MR. LOGAN: If the Tribunal please, we object
18 to that question on the ground it assumes that there
19 was a Convention.

20 MR. COMYNS CARR: The Convention, I under-
21 stand, is already in evidence.

22 THE PRESIDENT: We should have to take judicial
23 notice of it if it were not. The objection is over-
24 ruled.

25 Q Will you answer the question?

1 A In all the areas where I was, and as far as
2 I know everywhere except in Borneo, the officers were
3 left with the other ranks, in the same camps.

4 Q You mentioned another exception yesterday,
5 I think, the Indian officers.

6 A Some of the Indian officers were separated
7 from their men. Those were the most conspicuously
8 loyal ones. The others were left with their men.

9 Q But British officers of Indian regiments
10 you told us yesterday were separated.

11 A That is correct. No British officers were
12 allowed by the Japanese to continue serving with
13 Indian troops after the surrender.

14 Q Being kept in the same camps with the men,
15 did you find any advantage in that from the point of
16 view of discipline and morale?

17 A Yes. British and Australian and other allied
18 officers were enabled to continue their duties as
19 officers, that is to say, they were able to maintain
20 discipline and keep up morale among the troops.

21 Q And what became your particular duty under
22 those circumstances with regard to complaints of the
23 manner in which the troops and others were treated?

24 A I was always a member of the small prisoner
25 of war headquarters in every camp that I was in, under

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1 the command of the senior prisoner of war officer, and,
2 as I was one of the few officers in captivity who
3 spoke the enemy's language, it was always my duty to
4 liais between the prisoners of war and the Japanese.
5 I had to convey all prisoner of war requests and com-
6 plaints to the Japanese officer and I had to try to
7 settle on the spot any instance of ill treatment which
8 was brought to my attention by the prisoners of war.

9 Q And for that purpose was it the duty of those
10 who had complaints to bring them to you?

11 A Yes, to me or to my commanding officer.

12 Q The complaints would come to you either direct
13 or through your commanding officer, then?

14 A Yes.

15 Q Did that apply, also, to officers coming in
16 from other camps?

17 A It did, particularly at Changi which was the
18 largest camp inside East Asia and was a kind of staging
19 camp for the Netherlands East Indies, Borneo, Siam,
20 and so on.

21 Q Now, since your captivity came to an end and
22 the Japanese surrendered, has it been part of your
23 duty as a war crimes investigation officer to investigate
24 these matters from that end?

25 A Yes, it has been since the first of September,

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1 1945.

2 Q Now, since the surrender, have you and your
3 colleagues made an investigation of this matter of the
4 slaughter of Chinese in Singapore about which you have
5 told us one part already -- one part about which you
6 were present at the complaint?

7 A It is a case which I or officers under my
8 command have been investigating the last year.

9 Q Can you say how many Chinese were slaughtered
10 by the Japanese immediately after the surrender?

11 A Yes, I can. The number was definitely con-
12 siderably in excess of 5,000 men.

13 Q Had there been any storming of the city or
14 anything which could justify or excuse, make an excuse
15 for it that it was done in the course of a storming of
16 the city?

17 MR. LOGAN: I object to that, if the Tribunal
18 please, on the ground it is leading, and, secondly,
19 it calls for a conclusion and an opinion which is for
20 this Tribunal to decide and not this witness.

21 Q Don't trouble about the second part of the
22 question. I don't think the first part can be objected
23 to. Had there been a storming of the city?

24 A There was no fighting in the streets of
25 Singapore city. At the time that the surrender was

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1 signed, the three Japanese divisions were on the out-
2 skirts of the city and about to assault it. None of
3 those three divisions entered the city. General
4 YAMASHITA kept all three of them outside the city and
5 never allowed them inside. The only troops who entered
6 Singapore city during the weeks immediately following
7 surrender were the Kempeitai and the Keibaitai, the
8 military police and the garrison troops. Order was
9 maintained in the city under the terms of the surrender
10 by five hundred armed British troops until the Japanese
11 took the city over in the early morning, the night of
12 the 16th of February, a peaceful take-over.

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1 Q Before the surrender, had General YAMASHITA
2 issued an appeal in writing or otherwise to the British
3 to surrender?

4 A Yes.

5 Q What were the terms, or what did he say?

6 A A letter was dropped into my Indian Corps
7 area on the 10th of February from General YAMASHITA
8 to General Percival which we passed to General Percival.

9 Q What was the ground mentioned? Did you see
10 it afterwards?

11 A I read it myself. The grounds upon which Gen-
12 eral YAMASHITA asked for the surrender of Singapore
13 were that the lives of the civil population should be
14 spared the horrors of an assault on a city in which
15 there were more than a quarter million inhabitants.

16 Q These 5,000 Chinese whom you have told us
17 they massacred, were they civilian or military?

18 A The great majority of them were civilians,
19 but among them there were some of the Strait Settle-
20 ments volunteers who had been disbanded by us before
21 the fall of the city.

22 Q I pass from that for the moment. Did you go
23 to Changi Camp from Fort Canning about the 20th of
24 February?

25 A I was going almost daily during that week

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1 from Fort Canning to Changi.

2 Q About how many British and Australian prison-
3 ers of war were concentrated there?

4 A About 50,000.

5 Q Now, at that time what orders were issued by
6 the Japanese about saluting?

7 A The orders were that all prisoners of war
8 irrespective of rank were to salute all Japanese and
9 Indian guards.

10 Q What happened if that order was not obeyed?

11 A If anyone failed to salute a Japanese sentry
12 he automatically got beaten up.

13 Q And if you were not wearing a cap or hat
14 what did you have to do then?

15 A The order was that prisoners not wearing caps,
16 and therefore unable to salute, must make a profound
17 bow to the Japanese or Indian.

18 Q Did that continue the whole period of your
19 captivity?

20 A As regards saluting, everywhere that I was;
21 with regard to the bowing, not in camps where I was.

22 Q Were British and Allied officers allowed to
23 wear their rank badges?

24 A All British and Allied officers in Changi
25 and other camps on Singapore Island were forbidden to

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1 wear their badges of rank from February 1942 until we
2 got permission to wear them again in April 1944.

3 Q Now, will you tell us about working camps
4 and working parties at Singapore? Was the first one
5 at River Valley Road?

6 A I think there was one before at Farrar Park,
7 a temporary one; but River Valley Road was the first
8 permanent working camp on Singapore Island.

9 Q And were you sent there on the 13th of March
10 1942 with a working party?

11 A Yes, I was.

12 Q About how many?

13 A About 1500.

14 Q Now, will you describe the accommodation at
15 this place?

16 A The accommodation consisted of atap roof huts,
17 double-decker huts, with wooden planking six feet wide
18 running down two sides of an earthen gangway. The
19 accommodation in these huts, the allowance per man,
20 was from two and a quarter to two and a half feet by
21 six feet of wooden planking. Upwards of 200 men were
22 accommodated in each hut 120 feet long.

23 Q Was there any bedding or sleeping mats of
24 any kind?

25 A No, none were provided.

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1 Q What were the walls made of?

2 A The walls were made of some kind of palm
3 leaf which got quickly eaten away by ants, and after
4 a few weeks there were no walls.

5 Q Did the men sleep in these places or prefer
6 not to?

7 A There was a great plague of bedbugs and in
8 fine weather the men preferred to sleep outside as
9 nothing was provided to deal with these pests.

10 Q Were there any cook houses?

11 A None when we arrived, only the huts.

12 Q How many men were confined in what space there,
13 in all?

14 A By April 1942 our numbers had gone up to
15 4500, and we were confined in a space about 130 yards
16 by 180 yards square.

17 Q Was there any sanitation whatever?

18 A There was no sanitation whatever when we
19 arrived there, and no tools were provided for about a
20 week to provide ourselves with any.

21 Q Did you complain to the Japanese in charge
22 about that?

23 A I did complain very strongly, pointing out
24 particularly that it was raining continuously most of
25 the first week and the ground was water-logged, and

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1 there was no place in the camp for the men to perform
2 their normal functions.

3 Q What did the Japanese officer say to that?

4 A He said you were to scratch holes in the ground
5 with your hands. At the end of each day when you filled
6 up that hole you scratch another hole, and so on, for
7 the first week. I pointed out that all the ground in
8 the camp would be fouled by the end of a week, and
9 he said at the end of the week you must dig up the
10 first hole again with your hands and use it over again.

11 Q Finally did you manage to make direct contact
12 with the municipal authorities and get some buckets?

13 A Yes, we contacted the municipality and got
14 from them several hundred lidded buckets.

15 Q Did you have any outbreak of illness conse-
16 quent upon this?

17 A There was an immediate outbreak of dysentery.

18 Q Did you have any other disease outbreak in
19 that camp besides dysentery?

20 A There were a number of deficiency diseases
21 which became very prevalent.

22 Q What was the highest number of men that were
23 put into that River Valley Camp?

24 A Our peak number was 6000.

25 Q And was there another camp on Havelock Road?

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1 A Yes, there was, with a peak number of 3500
2 men in it and under the control of our POW head-
3 quarters.

4 Q And how many were there in Havelock Road?

5 A The peak number in Havelock Road was 3500,
6 and the peak number for the two camps combined under
7 the POW headquarters to which I belonged was 9500.

8 Q Were conditions in Havelock Road better or
9 worse than in River Valley?

10 A They were exactly the same.

11 Q Were the troops in the two camps commanded
12 by Lieutenant Colonel Heath?

13 A Yes, they were.

14 Q Did you act as Brigademajor, interpreter
15 and liaison officer?

16 A Yes, I did, for the two camps combined.

17 Q Now, up to December 1942 about how many
18 prisoners of war passed through the two camps?

19 A Over 15,000.

20 Q How many of these had to be sent to hospital?

21 A Over 3000.

22 Q Where did the rest go?

23 A About 500 went overseas, I believe to Japan;
24 several thousands went overland to the Burma-Siam
25 Railway, and 5000 returned with me to Changi Camp in

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1 December '43. I should say December 1942.

2 Q What was the food condition in those camps?

3 A As regards the bulk of the food issued it
4 was quite good during those nine months. It was, how-
5 ever, deficient in vitamin content, with the result
6 that many of these deficiencies occurred -- deficiency
7 diseases occurred.

8 Q Did you make application for rice polishings
9 as a remedy for that?

10 A Yes, many applications.

11 Q Was there a supply available to your knowl-
12 edge?

13 A There was a very large supply available at
14 the Johore Bahru rice mills. Some of the other camps
15 were drawing regularly from the Johore Bahru rice
16 mills including the Great World Camp which was only
17 a quarter of a mile away.

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1 Q Were you permitted to draw any for your
2 camps?

3 A No, every application was refused.

4 Q Did the Japanese supply any clothing or
5 boots at all?

6 A From the Japanese themselves, I do not re-
7 call that we received any clothing or boots during
8 that period.

9 Q Did you get some from the International Red
10 Cross?

11 A Yes, we did, in about June or July, 1942.

12 Q During the whole of your three and a half
13 years of captivity, was there any other delivery of
14 Red Cross parcels that came, to your knowledge?

15 A There were a very few extremely small deliver-
16 ies made during the succeeding three years, but this
17 was the only large delivery which ever reached us.

18 Q For instance, during the whole time, how
19 much did you personally receive?

20 A I received, in three and a half years, the
21 equivalent of one and a half weekly parcels -- food
22 parcels -- of the type, I mean, which prisoners of
23 war in Europe expected to receive weekly.

24 Q Now, do you remember an incident on the
25 29th of July, 1942 in these work camps?

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1 A Yes, I do.

2 Q Just describe it, would you?

3 A The Japanese gave us orders to parade all
4 the men who were inside Havelock Road Camp one after-
5 noon. This included a considerable number of men
6 whom the Japanese had agreed need not go out to work
7 that day because they had no boots. It also included
8 the cooks and other men who had duty in the camp,
9 including medical orderlies and the chaplain. These
10 men --

11 Q Did it also include any sick men?

12 A Yes, it did. It included those men who
13 were excused duty on account of sickness.

14 Q What happened then?

15 A The whole party was marched over to a field
16 just outside River Valley Road Camp, and Colonel
17 Heath and I were summoned to come there, also. The
18 Japanese Commandant of the two camps then addressed
19 the troops through his own interpreter in my presence.
20 He told them that they were lazy and showing ingrati-
21 tude for all the kindness that they were receiving.
22 He then ordered all these men to march to a car park
23 which was being constructed next to the camp. It was
24 soft ground which was being hardened up with broken
25 brick. All these men were then made to double 'round

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1 the car park in a large circle. Japanese guards
2 stood in the middle of the circle and beat the men
3 on their bottoms with their rifle butts to keep them
4 going. As most of the men were bootless, they found
5 the going very heavy on the broken brick, and there
6 was a certain amount of broken glass about as well,
7 and some of them got their feet cut.

8 Q What did you do?

9 A As soon as Colonel Heath and I saw what was
10 happening, we went and had a very heated argument
11 with the Japanese officer who was supervising this
12 circus. Gradually, I got him to detach from the cir-
13 cus the cooks and the medical orderlies and some of
14 the sick, while the others continued to run 'round.
15 Finally, Colonel Heath and I managed to stop the per-
16 formance altogether.

17 Q When it was stopped, what did the officer
18 say?

19 A He called the prisoners together and said to
20 them, through his interpreter, "I have taught you to
21 dance in bare feet. Now you will work in bare feet."

22 Q Now, during the period you've been speaking
23 of, March to December, 1942, where were these men
24 working?

25 A Some of them were working on cleaning up

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1 Singapore, but most of them were working at the
2 docks.

3 Q What were they handling there?

4 A They were handling outgoing cargo, consist-
5 ing of the loot of Malaya, and incoming cargo as well.

6 Q What did the incoming cargo consist of?

7 A It consisted of a great variety of material,
8 including supplies for the Japanese forces and, some-
9 times, ammunition.

10 Q Did Colonel Heath make any complaint about
11 that matter, that is, that his men were being com-
12 pelled to unload ammunition?

13 A Yes, he did.

14 Q Did the Japanese pay any attention to it?

15 A They said, "It can't be helped. It is our
16 orders, and you are our prisoners." That's the term
17 of it. I can't remember exactly.

18 THE PRESIDENT: We will recess now for
19 fifteen minutes.

20 (Whereupon, at 1045, a recess was
21 taken until 1100, after which the proceedings
22 were resumed as follows:)

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1 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The Tribunal is now
2 resumed.

3 BY COMYNS CARR (Continued):

4 Q Colonel Wild, just tell us about the
5 conditions under which these men were working in the
6 docks?

7 A They marched to and from their place of
8 work. Owing to a shortage of clothing they always
9 marched and worked stripped to the waist. Many of
10 them had no hats.

11 Q What ultimately happened to the controversy
12 as to whether they should work without boots?

13 A We won that daily battle and managed to keep
14 bootless men in the camp.

15 Q During this period can you tell us anything
16 of the treatment of the general officers -- British
17 general officers?

18 A Yes. It was a matter of common talk among
19 all the prisoners of war who were infuriated by the
20 way in which general officers had been treated.

21 Q Did you manage to interview your own corps
22 commander on this subject?

23 A Yes, I did.

24 Q What is his name?

25 A Lieutenant General Sir Lewis Heath.

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DIRECT

1 Q When was that?

2 A On one of my frequent visits to Changi
3 from the River Valley Road, probably in July 1942.

4 Q Still 1942, yes. What did he tell you?

5 A He told me that he had been interrogated by
6 the Japanese at Changi Prison. He showed me a very
7 dignified letter which he had written to the Japanese
8 explaining that he was unable to answer certain questions
9 regarding the defenses of India. He was then placed
10 in a car and driven to Fort Canning where he was
11 again interrogated by a Japanese Major. In the course
12 of this interrogation when General Heath was not
13 looking the Major came around the table and hit him
14 a full-armed blow with his fist under the jaw. Under
15 the orders of the Japanese Major he was then seized
16 by four Japanese soldiers with rifles and bayonets
17 who took him to an underground room in the precincts
18 of Fort Canning. This was a small room which was
19 normally air-conditioned, but as there was no air-
20 conditioning at the time, there was no ventilation
21 whatever. There was an inch or so of water on the
22 floor and a lot of mosquitoes, and no furniture.
23 There was a basin fixed in the wall, and the Japanese
24 Major came in, tested the water and found it was
25 running and then went outside the cell and turned

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1 the water off outside. Lieutenant General Sir Lewis
2 Heath was then left there in the dark for forty-eight
3 hours without food or water. At the time he was
4 fifty-six or fifty-seven and suffering from dysentery.

5 Q What was the method of the Japanese in deal-
6 ing with sick prisoners of war?

7 A They were left to the care of our own
8 medical officers and medical orderlies.

9 Q Did they make any attempt to hold medical
10 inspections of their own?

11 A No regular inspections; only on special
12 occasions when we drew to their attention some serious
13 outbreak.

14 Q What hospital facilities were there?

15 A In the camp there were two of the standard
16 huts which were set aside for the sick, but we did
17 get permission from the Japanese to evacuate serious
18 cases by lorry to Changi Hospital.

19 Q Now, after the surrender, were you required
20 to supply complete nominal rolls of all the captured
21 prisoners?

22 A Yes, we were.

23 Q And also those known to have been killed in
24 action and died of wounds?

25 A Yes.

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1 Q Did the Japanese inform you what these
2 were wanted for?

3 A They told us that they were required by
4 Tokyo for transmission to the British and Australian
5 Governments.

6 Q Did you ever get any indication while you
7 were in captivity as to whether they had been so
8 transmitted?

9 A It seemed to us highly unlikely -- in fact,
10 impossible -- that they had been for various reasons.
11 From letters which we received in the camp it was
12 clear that the first news which had reached home of
13 many hundreds of men was that contained in the first
14 post cards which we were allowed to write about six
15 months after we were taken prisoner.

16 Q Now, throughout your captivity, both in
17 Singapore and on the Burma-Siam Railway, were you
18 required to supply particulars of such things as deaths
19 of prisoners of war and other information about them?

20 MR. LOGAN: If the Tribunal please, many of
21 these questions which the able prosecutor has been
22 asking are rather leading, and I think we might have
23 a direction from the Tribunal that he make his ques-
24 tions hereafter less leading than heretofore.

25 THE PRESIDENT: Those questions are not

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1 leading in the sense that they suggest the answer,
2 certainly. It seems to me that each question is
3 followed from an answer already given. I see no
4 reason why I should intervene.

5 Q Then, Major Wild, will you just tell us
6 about this question of supplying to the Japanese,
7 I mean, on their demand, particulars of what happened
8 to prisoners of war during their captivity. Just
9 describe this system.

10 A I will illustrate it by describing the
11 situation at Changi Camp, which was the largest and
12 most important prisoner of war camp in Southeast Asia.
13 At the Japanese headquarters of Changi Camp, there
14 was a special office which dealt entirely with
15 prisoner of war records. It was controlled by the
16 Japanese and under them there were working there a
17 British captain, sometimes as many as four or five
18 British officers, and several British of other ranks.
19 From September, 1942, when prisoners of war were
20 taken over by the official Prisoners of War Adminis-
21 tration Department, card index system was kept and
22 we were informed that one card was to stay with the
23 prisoner and the other one was sent to Tokyo. Com-
24 plete casualty lists were kept in that office;
25 deaths were reported with full details by the

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DIRECT

1 prisoners of war to that office on the day on which
2 they occurred. It was a matter of regular routine
3 that those casualty lists were sent to Tokyo; and on
4 certain occasions which I can remember, officers of
5 the Malayan POW Administration went to Tokyo by air
6 or ship to report to the headquarters of the POW
7 Administration in Tokyo.

8 Q About how often were these lists of deaths
9 sent to Tokyo?

10 A That I cannot say definitely but the office
11 worked well. It was quite an efficient office and it
12 worked to a regular routine. I have an idea that
13 it was a question of monthly returns but I could not
14 state that positively.

15 Q Now, you have spoken of the prisoner of war
16 organization that was set up in September, 1942. Just
17 tell us about that.

18 A Until September, 1942, we were under the
19 control of the 25th Army headquarters and working
20 camps were under the control of different Japanese
21 units. In September, 1942, we were told that every-
22 thing had been changed, that we had now become real
23 prisoners of war, and that we had been taken over by
24 an administration centered on Tokyo. We were removed
25 from the control of the 25th Army and were put in

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3 that those casualty lists were sent to Tokyo; and on
4 certain occasions which I can remember, officers of
5 the Malayan POW Administration went to Tokyo by air
6 or ship to report to the headquarters of the POW
7 Administration in Tokyo.

8 Q About how often were these lists of deaths
9 sent to Tokyo?

10 A That I cannot say definitely but the office
11 worked well. It was quite an efficient office and it
12 worked to a regular routine. I have an idea that
13 it was a question of monthly returns but I could not
14 state that positively.

15 Q Now, you have spoken of the prisoner of war
16 organization that was set up in September, 1942. Just
17 tell us about that.

18 A Until September, 1942, we were under the
19 control of the 25th Army headquarters and working
20 camps were under the control of different Japanese
21 units. In September, 1942, we were told that every-
22 thing had been changed, that we had now become real
23 prisoners of war, and that we had been taken over by
24 an administration centered on Tokyo. We were removed
25 from the control of the 25th Army and were put in

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1 charge of special body of officers -- Japanese
2 officers -- and other ranks who belonged specifically
3 and entirely to the POW Administration. Similar in-
4 structions were given at the same time -- about the
5 same time -- to the prisoners of war in the Netherlands
6 East Indies, and I heard them from officers who came
7 from the Netherlands East Indies a month or so later.
8 Malaya and Sumatra were grouped together into one
9 POW area under the command of Major General FUKUYE and
10 of the POW Administration.

11 Q Did he take his orders and make his report
12 to anybody else in the area or direct to Tokyo?

13 A As regards the care and administration of
14 prisoners of war, he took his orders from Tokyo. He
15 had no duties whatever outside the administration of
16 prisoners of war. He liaised with the commander on
17 the spot regarding the provision of labor for various
18 projects and was also under his instructions in matters
19 of defended localities, and so on -- defense of the
20 area.

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1 Q With regard to labor, what were the re-
2 lations between the Prisoners of War Department,
3 which you have told us administered camps, and
4 the people who wanted the labor and controlled or
5 used the labor?

6 A I will illustrate that again by quoting
7 a situation in Changi. For about three years a
8 large number of prisoners of war were constructing
9 a military aerodrome in Changi. The Japanese Army
10 indented on General FURUE's headquarters for how
11 many laborers a day. The POW Headquarters at Changi
12 then decided how many prisoners of war were to go
13 out to work. While they were at work during the
14 day, they worked under the directions of the aero-
15 drome construction regiment engaged on the work.
16 They were marched to and from work by guards of
17 the POW Administration. Complaints of ill-treatment
18 at work were made to the Japanese general in charge
19 of prisoners of war or his headquarters, and if they
20 saw fit, they complained to the Japanese Army Head-
21 quarters. The power of the POW Administration was
22 such that I recall on one occasion Major General SAITO
23 to have the POW Administration withhold all labor
24 from the aerodrome one afternoon in view of our
25 complaints of ill-treatment to which our men had been

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1 subjected.

2 Q You told us that the Army indented for a
3 certain number of laborers and the POW organiza-
4 tion supplied them. Suppose there was a shortage,
5 what happened, who decided on that?

6 A The POW Administration argued the thing
7 out with us British officers, and it was the POW
8 Administration who decided.

9 Q Supposing the required number could not
10 be made up without sending sick men. Who decided
11 that?

12 A Ultimately the POW Administration, but
13 no one could be taken out of the camp without
14 their permission.

15 Q Well, now, I would like to complete this
16 subject. Tell us, on the Burma-Siam Railway, in
17 your experience, as far as the basis of the Admin-
18 istration went, was it any different from what you
19 have been describing, the system?

20 A No, the system was the same, the commanding
21 officer being a Major General in charge of POW
22 Administration in Siam. His position was exactly
23 parallel to the GOC prisoners of war in Malaya and
24 Sumatra.

25 Q And with regard to the making and

1 transmission to Tokyo of records of deaths of
2 prisoners of war, was that carried on in the
3 Burma-Siam Railway in the same way that you have
4 described?

5 A Exactly the same way.

6 Q Now I should like to come to the question
7 of the Red Cross. Was there an Australian Red Cross
8 Commissioner, Mr. Guest, in Singapore?

9 A Yes, in Changi Camp.

10 Q Was he being treated by the Japanese as a
11 prisoner or as a free man?

12 A He was treated as a prisoner of war, and I
13 had many arguments trying to get him officer's status
14 from the Japanese.

15 Q In January 1943, did you take him to the
16 Japanese Commandant of the camp?

17 A Yes, I did.

18 Q Did you obtain permission for him to visit
19 Mr. Schweitzer in Singapore?

20 A Yes, I did succeed in that.

21 Q Did you ask, make any request as to Mr.
22 Schweitzer's coming to the camp?

23 A I did not. I don't recall doing so myself,
24 but I recall Mr. Guest made an official report on his
25 visit to Mr. Schweitzer on his return to tell me that

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1 he had made such a request.

2 Q Was he, Mr. Schweitzer, permitted to visit
3 the camp?

4 A Not until the war was over.

5 Q And in Mr. Guest's report did he mention
6 whether Mr. Schweitzer had himself made request to
7 visit it?

8 A Mr. Guest gave me a full account of his
9 meeting with Mr. Schweitzer as soon as he returned
10 to Changi Camp. He said Mr. Schweitzer had told him
11 that he had been asking the Japanese again and again
12 for the past year for permission to visit prisoner
13 of war camps but that this had always been refused.
14 Mr. Schweitzer was not interned because he was a
15 Swiss; he was living in Singapore and was recognized
16 by the Japanese as the Red Cross representative.

17 Q And were you there when he, for the first
18 time, succeeded in making a visit after the war was
19 over?

20 A Yes, about a week after the war ended, I
21 would say about the 22nd or 25th of August last year,
22 I saw Mr. Schweitzer being conducted around Changi
23 Camp by the Japanese.

24 Q When Mr. Guest visited Mr. Schweitzer in
25 January 1943, did Mr. Schweitzer give him anything

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1 for the prisoners of war?

2 A He gave him fifty thousand dollars, that is
3 Straits dollars, as a present from the Red Cross and
4 said that he was willing to supply at least the same
5 amount monthly thereafter.

6 Q Did he give him anything else, any medical
7 supplies?

8 A He got him some spectacles.

9 Q Was the fact that he had made these gifts
10 made known to the Japanese? Do you know?

11 A It was done quite openly, and at my inter-
12 view with the Japanese, when I introduced Mr.
13 Guest, I had given them a personal promise that
14 everything would be done on high level Red Cross
15 standards.

16 Q After this visit, was Mr. Guest ever allowed
17 by the Japanese to see Mr. Schweitzer again?

18 A Once or twice within the next few weeks,
19 but his visits to Mr. Schweitzer were stopped about
20 March or April, 1943. He never saw him again until
21 the end of the war. The Japanese also ordered us not
22 to receive any more money from Mr. Schweitzer.

23 Q During the whole of your captivity either
24 in Malaya or in the Burma-Siam Railway, did you ever
25 see any representative, either of the Red Cross or of

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1 the protecting power, who would also be a Swiss,
2 or were you ever able to get in touch with one?

3 A The answer to your question is "never."

4 MR. COMYNS CARR: Your Honor, I would
5 like to explain that that is far from being a
6 reflection upon the Swiss. At another part of the
7 case we shall give evidence as to the efforts which
8 they were making.

9 Q During the whole of that time, were you
10 ever allowed to hold any communication with your
11 own Government or any of the governments -- Allied
12 governments who were represented -- who had nationals
13 in the camp?

14 A Never.

15 Q Did you attempt to get in touch either with
16 your own government or to obtain permission, I mean,
17 from the Japanese to get in touch either with your
18 own government or the protecting power?

19 A We made many such attempts, particularly
20 asking the Japanese to let us apply for drugs, medi-
21 cines, books and other necessities, and to report
22 casualties. We offered, of course, to do it quite
23 openly and under the control of a Japanese officer.

24 Q Even with regard to higher Japanese authority,
25 were you ever permitted to bring your complaints to

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1 anybody superior to the people whom you saw?

2 A It was always difficult to get past the
3 barriers created by junior Japanese officers, but
4 on rare occasions I, myself, did get access to the
5 Major General of the POW Administration, and once to
6 a full Colonel on the Burma-Siam Railway.

7 Q What correspondence were you allowed to
8 send?

9 A I, myself, was allowed to send five post-
10 cards of twenty-five words each to my family in
11 three and one-half years.

12 Q Was there any warning or instruction given
13 by the Japanese as to what might not be mentioned in
14 them?

15 A There was a long list of regulations. We
16 were not allowed to mention the country we were in
17 or anything to do with the camp we were in or anything
18 regarding our food, treatment, shortage of drugs, et
19 cetera. We were told that if we said good things
20 about the camps, postcards would be expedited; and
21 if we infringed these regulations, our postcards
22 would be torn up without explanation.

23 Q What happened to incoming mail?

24 A Incoming mail arrived in Changi Camp where
25 it was sorted by prisoners of war under the supervision

of their officers. As a result of this sorting,
1 mail for outlying camps or for Burma or Siam was
2 despatched there in the original bags. The rest
3 was kept for censoring by the Japanese.

4 Q Did that result in delays?

5 A Very long delays resulted ranging from
6 weeks to months. I, myself, at the end of the war
7 found four sacks of forgotten mail in a garage at
8 the back of General SAITO's house at Changi.

9 Q In February, about the middle of February,
10 1942, did you receive a report or description from
11 Major James Bull of the Royal Army Medical Corps?

12 A Yes, I did.

13 Q Just describe to us what it was about, and
14 what he told you, would you?

15 THE PRESIDENT: It is almost twelve, Mr.
16 Carr. We will recess now until one-thirty.

17 (Whereupon, at 1157, a recess was taken.)
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AFTERNOON SESSION

1 The Tribunal met, pursuant to recess, at
2 1330.

3 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
4 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

5 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Comyns Carr.

6 C Y R I L H E W D A L R Y M P L E W I L D,

7 called as a witness on behalf of the prosecu-
8 tion, resumed the stand and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION (Continued)

9 BY MR. COMYNS CARR:

10 Q Colonel Wild, when the Tribunal adjourned
11 you were just beginning to tell us about a report
12 made out from Major Bull. What was that about?

13 A It was about a massacre at the Alexandra
14 Hospital on Singapore Island on the 12th and 13th of
15 February, 1942.

16 Q Tell us what he said.

17 A He told me that on the 11th, or early in
18 the morning of the 12th of February, 1942, the
19 British line was withdrawn to a distance a long way
20 in rear of Alexandra Hospital. I knew this was
21 correct before, because I was present when the plans
22 were made for that withdrawal. The high command rang

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1 up the commandant of Alexandra Hospital, Colonel
2 Craven, and told him that the withdrawal was about
3 to take place and that his hospital would be left
4 in an unprotected area. The hospital, which was the
5 largest military hospital in Singapore or Malaya, was
6 already well marked with Red Cross signs. In addi-
7 tion, in preparation for the unopposed arrival of
8 the Japanese forces, a large number of extra Red
9 Cross flags were displayed at every approach.

10 Q What did the Japanese do when they arrived
11 there, according to Major Bull?

12 A According to a number of other officers to
13 whom I spoke at that time, including Colonel Craven,
14 the Japanese came into the hospital and went through
15 the ground floors in it with a bayonet. The Japanese
16 troops bayoneted or shot everyone whom they saw on
17 the ground floor of the hospital.

18 Q Did they go into the operating room?

19 A They entered the operating theatre and
20 bayoneted a wounded soldier who was under chloroform
21 on the operating table. They bayoneted the surgeon
22 who was doing the operation and killed them both.
23 They bayoneted another medical officer, who was the
24 anaesthetist. He survived and told me the story
25 himself. He showed me the scars on his hands, where

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1 he had caught hold of the bayonet, and the scars on
2 his chest where it had penetrated. Major Bull was on
3 the top veranda of the hospital. Realizing what was
4 happening, he went onto the veranda and held out at
5 the full stretch of his arms a Red Cross flag. His
6 intention was to display the Red Cross flag to a
7 Japanese officer whom he saw standing on the ground
8 below. A bullet immediately passed through the Red
9 Cross flag and struck the wall behind Major Bull.
10 Major Bull lowered the flag, looked down and saw the
11 Japanese officer directing the fire of a Japanese
12 soldier who was standing beside him. The Japanese
13 then entered the hospital wards. They made every
14 wounded soldier who could stand on his feet get out
15 of bed. If he was able to walk at all he was made to
16 walk downstairs and out of the hospital. A friend of
17 mine, a British officer, was lying in bed, his leg
18 having been broken by a wound and his leg was in
19 plaster of Paris. The Japanese soldier struck him
20 on the leg with his rifle butt. In another ward a
21 Japanese soldier took the pin out of a hand grenade
22 and held it up for the patients to see. Altogether
23 more than 200 men were taken out of the hospital by
24 the Japanese. Among them was a medical officer from
25 Kobe, called Captain Allardyce. He volunteered to

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1 Colonel Craven, as he spoke some Japanese, to go find
2 a senior Japanese officer and try to stop what was
3 happening.

4 Q Where were these men taken to who had been
5 brought out of the hospital?

6 A They were taken to some houses about half
7 a mile away from the hospital, where they were shut
8 up pretty tightly in some small rooms. Five of them
9 died of suffocation during that night.

10 Q What happened the next morning?

11 A The next morning they were all taken out
12 of these houses and bayoneted or machine gunned out-
13 side. Captain Allardyce was among those killed.

14 Q Did any escape?

15 A Five of them escaped. One of them, an
16 officer, told me this story afterwards.

17 Q In addition to the 200 wounded whom you say
18 were killed, what about the medical officers and
19 orderlies?

20 A The total number killed were, medical officers,
21 British medical officers, not less than 20; British
22 medical orderlies, not less than 60; wounded, not
23 less than 200. We collected and buried their bodies
24 from River Valley Road Camp three months later.

25 Q Now, will you tell us something of what

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1 happened at Parit Sulong in January of 1942?

2 A In January, 1942, a battle was going on
3 in northwestern Johore in Malaya. I was at that
4 time on the staff of the Third Indian Corps. I
5 recall clearly that for some days we were very much
6 worried at Third Indian Corps regarding the extrica-
7 tion of an ambulance convoy containing wounded.

8 Q Who were these wounded, what nationality?

9 A They were Australians and Indians. We were
10 unable to extricate that ambulance convoy and my
11 corps commander's hope was that it contained none
12 except wounded and the Japanese would let it pass
13 through.

14 Q Was there any survivor of it?

15 A There was one survivor of it.

16 Q Tell us his name, and any report you had
17 from him.

18 A His name is Lieutenant Ben Hackney, of the
19 2/29 Battalion, Australian Imperial Forces. He told
20 me the story. He made an official report to me in
21 Changi on two separate occasions and has since made
22 the same reports in affidavit form.

23 Q Tell us the contents.

24 A The wounded were two days and two nights in
25 the convoy, moving from the direction of Maur

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1 to Parit Sulong. They were finally captured by the
2 Japanese at Parit Sulong Bridge. All of the wounded
3 were taken out of the ambulances into the road.
4 They were then driven along the road by stabbing with
5 bayonets and beating with rifle butts. They were
6 made to sit down together and strip themselves naked.

7 Q How many were there of each nationality?

8 A 110 Australians, was Hackney's figure, and
9 35 to 40 Indians. By this time some of them were
10 dead. Their clothes were then thrown back at them
11 in a heap and they were told to put them on. They
12 were again driven along the road in the same manner
13 and were forced into some small coolie quarters just
14 off the road. Lieutenant Hackney said that the
15 wounded were lying two or three deep on the floor
16 and that he and six other officers were tied up on
17 the veranda outside. They were given no water.

18 Q Did any senior Japanese officer arrive
19 during these proceedings?

20 A Yes. After a large number of Japanese
21 troops had been pouring down the road, there was
22 a gap and then a special convoy arrived. It con-
23 sisted of a number of staff cars, escorted in front
24 and behind by tanks. A very senior officer got out
25 of the convoy and was greeted with presented arms

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1 and salute. He then came up to the building and looked
2 inside at the wounded. He then turned away, appeared
3 to give some orders to the Japanese on the spot, re-
4 entered his car and disappeared.
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1 Q What happened after he had left?

2 A The Japanese took all the wounded out of this
3 room and tied them together in bunches of five with
4 signal wire.

5 Q What happened to Lieutenant Hackney?

6 A As there was not enough signal wire, some of
7 the prisoners, including Hackney, merely had their hands
8 tied behind their backs with rope. The Japanese then
9 drove the whole party away from these buildings at the
10 point of a bayonet. Hackney had a broken leg -- it
11 was his original wound -- and he fell down on his face
12 and pretended to be dead. He was hit on the head with
13 rifle butts, and one Japanese picked up his broken leg
14 and dropped it. He still pretended to be dead, and
15 the whole party moved on beyond where he was lying.
16 He then heard prolonged bursts of machine-gun and
17 rifle fire from close at hand. The Japanese then went
18 past him to the road and returned carrying cans of
19 petrol. Shortly afterwards, there was a good deal of
20 very loud screaming from close to where he was lying.
21 He was joined that night by an Australian sergeant
22 and an Australian private.

23 Q In what condition were they?

24 A The private was so badly wounded that he died
25 almost immediately. The sergeant was not badly wounded.

1 But both were smelling strongly of petrol.

2 Q Did the sergeant explain what had happened
3 and how he had got away?

4 A The sergeant told him that they had all been
5 machine-gunned, but that this had not killed by any
6 means all of them. They then had petrol thrown over
7 them and had been set alight. The sergeant and this
8 other man had rolled away from the heap of bodies into
9 the bushes because they were among two of those who had
10 only had their own hands tied.

11 Q Did Lieutenant Hackney show you the wounds
12 made upon him by the rifle butts in the way you have
13 described, and the bayonets?

14 A Yes. I saw a number of small scars in his
15 hair, on his scalp, various wound scars on his body,
16 and he also had a bent leg from the original wound
17 which he received.

18 Q Since the Japanese surrender have the remains
19 of these unfortunate men been found in the place de-
20 scribed by Lieutenant Hackney?

21 A On the strength of what Lieutenant Hackney told
22 me, I arranged for a search party to go out to the
23 place which he had indicated. They found the remains
24 of these men there. They had not been buried.

25 Q Now another subject: In May 1942, did

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1 Colonel Heath, whom you have mentioned before, arrive
2 at River Valley Camp from Changi?

3 A Yes, he did.

4 Q Did he inform you of the matter concerning
5 three gunners of his regiment?

6 A Yes, he did.

7 Q Will you tell us about that?

8 A He told me, Lieutenant Colonel Heath told me,
9 that in March 1942 he had been ordered by the Japanese
10 to attend the execution of three men of his own regi-
11 ment.

12 Q What did the Japanese say they were going to
13 be executed for?

14 A The Japanese said that they had captured these
15 three men in Johore while attempting to escape and had
16 brought them back to Singapore. Lieutenant Colonel
17 Heath told me that Lieutenant General Percival made a
18 very strong protest to the Japanese, telling them that
19 this proposed execution was illegal.

20 Q What had happened in the end?

21 A Colonel Heath, with some other officers, some
22 other British officers, was taken to the beach outside
23 Changi Camp. He was allowed to speak to these three
24 gunners of his for a moment or two. His three men were
25 then shot in front of Colonel Heath by the Japanese.

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1 Q Did he give you the names of these three men?

2 A He did. I can remember one at the moment,
3 McCann.

4 Q In September 1942, did the Japanese officer in
5 command of Valley Road and Havelock Road camps -- River
6 Valley Road and Havelock Road camps, give you some
7 fresh orders?

8 A Yes. I was called to the office of the Japan-
9 ese officer, who informed me that all prisoners of war
10 must sign a certain form. He showed me the form, on
11 which in English was printed a promise not in any cir-
12 cumstances to attempt to escape.

13 Q Did Colonel Heath, through you as interpreter,
14 say anything about this?

15 A Yes. Colonel Heath said that if necessary he
16 would show the form to the prisoners of war but he was
17 quite certain that not one of them would be prepared to
18 sign it.

19 Q Did he say anything about the international
20 law on that point?

21 A The Japanese officer first replied that the
22 prisoners of war must sign these forms whether they
23 wished to or not. Colonel Heath then told him that
24 there was no such thing as a compulsory parole and that
25 to attempt to extract such a promise was illegal.

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1 Colonel Heath said that it was not only illegal by
2 international law, but also not permitted by British
3 army law.

4 Q What was the Japanese reply to that?

5 A He said that any prisoner of war who did not
6 sign the form would be confined in a narrow place and
7 punished until he signed it. He said that this had
8 already been done at Changi Camp and agreed -- and I
9 think himself suggested or agreed to our suggestion
10 that we should go out to Changi Camp that afternoon.

11 Q Did you go?

12 A Yes. We went that afternoon and had a con-
13 ference with Colonel Holmes, who was the senior British
14 and Allied officer in Changi Camp.

15 Q What did Colonel Holmes tell you?

16 A Colonel Holmes told us of the events of the
17 past week at Changi. At that time there were about
18 17,000 prisoners of war there. They also had been told
19 by the Japanese to sign non-escape forms.

20 Q And what had the Japanese done? First of all,
21 had they agreed to do so? Had they signed?

22 A The prisoners all refused to do so, individually
23 as well as collectively, and negotiations broke down
24 after about two days.

25 Q What did the Japanese do?

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1 A Lieutenant General Fukuye, G.O.C., prisoners
2 of war, Malaya, then ordered all except about 1,000 of
3 the sick prisoners to move to Selarang Square.

4 Q How many men were there moved, about?

5 A From fifteen to sixteen thousand.
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1 Q And what accommodation was there on this
2 square? How big was it?

3 A It normally accommodated one battalion in
4 peace time.

5 Q About how many men would that be?

6 A Under 900.

7 Q How long were they kept in this place?

8 A Four days.

9 Q And was there any sanitary arrangements
10 there?

11 A They had to dig their own latrines in the
12 barracks square with picks through concrete and asphalt.
13 There was practically no water, and they were forbidden
14 to use a fire hydrant a few yards away from the square.

15 Q Did the Japanese threaten to take any further
16 measures?

17 A Not only threatened but took extra measures.

18 Q What were they?

19 A As the prisoners still refused to sign the
20 form, General FUKUYE announced that all the sick from
21 the hospital, including the infectious cases, would be
22 sent to Selarang Square as well. At this time there
23 was a ~~diphtheria~~ epidemic as well as a ward full of
24 dysentery patients.

25 Q While this was being discussed was Colonel

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1 Holmes taken anywhere to see anything?

2 A Yes. Colonel Holmes was taken to see another
3 execution during the negotiations.

4 Q What was the alleged reason for this execu-
5 tion?

6 A The alleged reason again was an attempt to
7 escape. But the men concerned had been back in the
8 camp living as ordinary prisoners of war for some weeks
9 previously. These four men had not been tried. They
10 were not under arrest. And it was believed by the
11 prisoners that the charge had been reduced to a minor
12 one of being found outside the wire.

13 Q How many of them were there?

14 A Two British and two Australian.

15 Q Can you remember the names of any of them?

16 A Corporal Breavington was one of the two Aus-
17 tralians.

18 Q As a result of all this what did Colonel
19 Holmes do about the signing of the forms?

20 A Colonel Holmes consulted with other senior
21 officers in the camp, and on the advice of his own
22 medical officers he himself ordered the prisoners of
23 war to sign these forms under protest.

24 Q And what did Colonel Heath decide to do?

25 A Colonel Heath was advised by Colonel Holmes

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1 not to subject the men in River Valley and Havelock
2 Road to the same test in view of their very bad living
3 conditions and reduced state of health.
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1 Q Now, with regard to Lieutenant General
2 FUKUYE, who you told us had ordered these things
3 that you have been describing, what has happened to
4 him?

5 A He was tried by minor war crimes court in
6 Singapore some months ago and sentenced to death by
7 shooting.

8 Q Did you give evidence at that trial?

9 A I did.

10 Q Now, you've spoken of Changi Base Camp,
11 River Valley Road, Havelock Road where you personally
12 were. Can you tell us whether the conditions in the
13 other camps on Singapore Island were similar or dif-
14 ferent to those that you have described?

15 A Conditions were much the same in all the
16 camps -- all working camps on Singapore Island.

17 Q Did you visit the others?

18 A I visited several others on short liaison
19 visits, and I was in frequent contact with the senior
20 officers in charge of them and with many of the men
21 working there.

22 Q Were you on Singapore Island the whole time
23 of the captivity?

24 A I was, except for eight months in 1943 which
25 I spent in Siam.

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1 Q Did the rations improve or otherwise?

2 A They got steadily worse.

3 Q What was the effect upon the health and
4 condition of the prisoners, yourself included?

5 A Well, universal loss of weight, weakness,
6 and a variety of deficiency diseases, apart from the
7 fact that sick men had the greatest difficulty in
8 recovering from their illnesses.

9 Q Now, from August, 1942 onwards, were men
10 being despatched from Singapore to the Burma-Siam
11 Railway?

12 A Yes, they were.

13 Q About how many in all went there from
14 Singapore?

15 A There were forty thousand.

16 Q Did they include any who had come from else-
17 where?

18 A Yes, a large number who had come from the
19 Netherlands East Indies to Changi Camp and who had
20 then been transferred.

21 Q Had any prisoners of war been sent from
22 Singapore to other places than the Burma-Siam Rail-
23 way?

24 A Yes. Some had gone by sea to Formosa in
25 Japan, and others by sea to Burma.

WILD

DIRECT

1 Q What effect did this have upon the over-
2 crowding which you've described?

3 A It eased it to some extent, although camp
4 areas were reduced by the Japanese as prisoners left.

5 Q Now, in April, 1944, was something fresh
6 done about the 3,500 civilians who had been in
7 Changi Jail?

8 A Yes, they were moved from Changi Jail to
9 Sime Road Camp.

10 Q Who were put to take their place in Changi
11 Jail?

12 A Five thousand prisoners of war.

13 Q I think you told us that seven hundred was
14 the normal complement for which it was built.

15 A That is correct.

16 Q How were they accommodated?

17 A Four men were accommodated in each cell de-
18 signed for a single convict. One slept on the sleep-
19 ing place, two on the floor, and the fourth across the
20 open Asiatic latrine. Also, hundreds of men slept on
21 the inside ventilators through which the ventilation
22 of the building was supposed to take place.

23 Q Did you, yourself, endure those conditions
24 for some weeks?

25 A Yes, for some weeks.

WILD

DIRECT

1 Q Was there any explanation for that over-
2 crowding at that date, having regard to the fact
3 that, as you told us, so many prisoners of war had
4 gone away?

5 A There was ample accommodation in Changi
6 Camp from which we had come, but we were forced to
7 vacate that entirely in August, '44.

8 Q Now, I want you to tell us about the work
9 on which prisoners of war in Singapore were employed
10 after the first year. You have told us about the
11 first year, now later.

12 THE PRESIDENT: We will recess now for
13 fifteen minutes.

14 (Whereupon, at 1445, a recess was
15 taken until 1500, after which the proceed-
16 ings were resumed as follows:)

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1 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The Tribunal is now
2 resumed.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Comyns Carr.

4 DIRECT EXAMINATION (Continued)

5 BY MR. COMYNS CARR:

6 Q Colonel Wild, would you tell us about the
7 work on which prisoners of war were employed in
8 Singapore from the end of 1942 onwards?

9 A From the end of 1942 onwards, practically
10 all the prisoners of war on Singapore Island were
11 engaged in constructing the military airdrome at
12 Changi.

13 Q At the beginning of 1945, were there some
14 new working camps formed?

15 A Yes. New camps were formed at Johore Bahru
16 on the mainland, at Kranji in the north of the Island,
17 and at other places; and a part of Changi Camp was
18 set aside for men engaged on similar work.

19 Q On what work were the men in these camps
20 employed at that time?

21 A They were employed until August, 1945, on
22 constructing defense works. These consisted of tunnels
23 for storing ammunition, gun emplacements, and entrench-
24 ments.

25 Q Were any employed in connection with guns?

WILD

DIRECT

1 A Yes. A detachment at the Japanese Alexandra
2 Ordnance Depot was employed on repairing guns and
3 making parachutes and wicker baskets by which ammuni-
4 tion could be dropped to Japanese troops.

5 Q Is there an island in Singapore harbor called
6 Blakang Mati Island?

7 A Yes, there is.

8 Q Were prisoners of war employed there and in
9 what connection?

10 A Prisoners of war were kept there for the
11 whole three and a half years of captivity and for
12 the last two to three years they were employed in
13 handling bombs. They unloaded bombs from ships and
14 stored them in a big bomb store on Blakang Mati Island
15 close to their camp.

16 Q Now, in the latter part of the war was
17 Singapore and particularly military installations in
18 Singapore being bombed by the Allies?

19 A The first raid was on the 5th of November,
20 1944, and from then until the end of the war the
21 Island was being bombed frequently by B-29's from
22 India.

23 Q Was any choice given to the prisoners of war
24 as to whether they would work on these war works for
25 the Japanese or not?

WILD

DIRECT

1 A No choice whatever. They were ordered to
2 do it and disobedience meant severe punishment.

3 Q Was any attempt made to remove them from
4 the danger of Allied bombing?

5 A None that I ever heard of.

6 Q Now, with regard to medical stores, was
7 any sufficient supply of medical stores ever given
8 to the prisoners of war by the Japanese?

9 A Never.

10 Q Clothing and boots, what do you say about
11 them?

12 A Clothing was issued either not at all or
13 in completely inadequate quantities; boots, very
14 small quantities; and during the latter part of the
15 war most of us were going about barefoot or in wooden
16 clogs.

17 Q During the last six months of the war, what
18 was the ration allowance to prisoners of war?

19 A At Changi Camp, about six ounces of rice
20 and two ounces of maize per man per day with a very
21 small allotment of vegetables and occasionally a
22 spoonful of dried fish.

23 Q Was there any meat?

24 A None.

25 Q Had there ever been any meat?

WILD

DIRECT

1 A Yes, during the first year.

2 Q Now, what resulted in the way of disease --
3 for instance, beri-beri?

4 A Beri-beri was practically universal. Other
5 deficiency diseases were a form of blindness; a few
6 men went completely blind, and other skin diseases
7 such as scrotal dermatitis and pellagra.

8 Q What was done with regard to letting sick
9 men off work?

10 A It was always a struggle for the British
11 officers to prevent sick men from being sent out to
12 work as working figures were so high.

13 Q How far were you able to prevent it?

14 A At Changi Camp, always fairly successful,
15 but I am speaking of ordinary standards and the state
16 of health of all men in that camp was then so low
17 that, in fact, practically none would have been taken
18 out to work if they had not been prisoners of war.

19 Q Did you make special arrangements for men
20 whose weight had fallen below one hundred pounds?

21 A Yes, we kept over one hundred of them to-
22 gether in a ward -- in a hut which was called "X"
23 Ward.

24 Q What did you do for them?

25 A We kept them alive by making contributions

WILD

DIRECT

1 from our own food in order to increase their diet.

2 Q Now, I want you to tell us about an
3 incident known as the "Double Tenth?"

4 A The "Double Tenth Incident" is so-called
5 because it was on 10 October 1943 that it started.

6 Q At that time were you on the Siam Railway?

7 A I was.

8 Q But have you investigated the matter, both
9 after your return to Singapore in captivity and since
10 the Japanese surrender?

11 A Yes, I have in very close detail.

12 Q And tell us the result of the investigation.

13 A On 10 October 1943 the Kempeitai raided
14 Changi jail where the civilian internees were confined.
15 They took away about forty-five of the civilian internees
16 to Singapore, including some of the most distinguished
17 of the civilian internees. They took them to the
18 Kempeitai headquarters in Singapore where they kept
19 them for some months in bamboo cages.

20 Q Did they give any reason for this? Were they
21 accused of anything?

22 A They were accused of nothing at the time of
23 their arrest. They were accused of various things
24 while they were being interrogated.

25 Q Describe what happened.

WILD

DIRECT

1 A These bamboo cages were like rooms made of
2 bamboo inside the main structure of the building.
3 They were crowded together, about ten or twelve to
4 each cage. The only sanitation was a latrine in the
5 middle of the cage without any means of privacy.

6 Q Were they all men?

7 A Two of them were women, one of them being
8 a lady doctor from Singapore. Many of them suffered
9 from dysentery in this confinement, and for long per-
10 iods the only drinking water which they got was that
11 which they drank out of the latrine. At intervals
12 the men were taken out daily -- the men were taken
13 out and subjected to torture over a period of many
14 hours by the Kempei. This torture consisted of being
15 made to kneel for long periods on a sharp-edged piece
16 of wood, being beaten all over with heavy clubs or
17 split bamboos, the famous water treatment which con-
18 sisted of pouring very large quantities of water down
19 the victim's mouth while he was held down on the floor.
20 The alternative was to place the victim under the legs
21 of a chair in which the Kempei sat, place a linen
22 cloth over his face and pour water on that. Either
23 of these treatments, I have been informed by those
24 who suffered them, produced all the sensations of
25 drowning. The electric treatment was also used; and

WILD

DIRECT

1 the electric terminals were applied to the more tender
2 portions of the victim's body and the Kempei turned
3 the handle of the machine.

4 Q As the result of this, was there any suicide
5 attempt?

6 A A British doctor jumped out of the window
7 of the torture room and broke his pelvis in the fall.

8 Q What did the Kempei do about that when they
9 discovered it?

10 A The Kempei concerned and his Japanese inter-
11 preter carried him back to the bamboo cage in a chair
12 from which they threw him into the cage. Some of the
13 people in the cage pointed out to the Japanese that
14 the doctor had a broken pelvis. The Japanese inter-
15 preter then kicked him in the groin.
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1 Q Did any of them die under torture?

2 A Fifteen of them died under torture or as a
3 result of it.

4 Q Tell us some of those included in the fif-
5 teen.

6 A Among those who died were Mr. Hugh Frazier,
7 the Colonial Secretary of the British Government in
8 Malaya.

9 Q Can you name any others who suffered the
10 torture and survived?

11 THE MONITOR: We have not finished the
12 interpretation yet, sir.

13 A Another who died is Mr. Adrian Clark, the
14 Chief Legal Adviser to the Government. Another was
15 Dr. Stanley.

16 Q And amongst those who survived?

17 A Among those who survived this torture was
18 the Right Reverend, the Bishop of Singapore. He was
19 given three hundred strokes tied face-down to a
20 table.

21 Q Now since the Japanese surrender, have you
22 interrogated a number of Japanese about this matter?

23 A I have.

24 Q Did they admit or deny it?

25 A In general they admitted it, and one of them

WILD

DIRECT

1 cared to take pleasure in demonstrating to me how the
2 water treatment was administered.

3 Q What has happened to them?

4 A They have all been tried in minor war crimes
5 courts in Singapore.

6 Q Now will you tell us about Outram Road Gaol
7 in Singapore?

8 A Outram Road Gaol was the military prison of
9 the Japanese forces in and around Singapore.

10 Q Will you tell us about Major O'Neill and
11 Captain Marriott, their experiences there, please?

12 A Major O'Neill of the Indian Medical Service
13 and Captain Marriott of the British Army were both
14 cut off in the jungle after the battle of Slim.
15 They were wandering in the jungle with another small
16 party of British troops for some weeks. They were
17 trying to rejoin the British forces, as they had not
18 heard of the fall of Singapore. They were captured
19 by the Japanese early in April. At this time Major
20 Marriott -- Captain Marriott was very sick with
21 dysentery, and Major O'Neill was doing his duty as a
22 medical officer in staying behind to look after him.
23 They were captured by the Japanese forces in Johore
24 and were very well treated in the officers' mess of
25 the battalion which captured them. The officers of

WILD

DIRECT

1 this battalion told them that they were now going to
2 be sent to the big prisoner of war camp at Changi on
3 Singapore Island. They were sent to Changi Camp under
4 the escort of a Japanese soldier. On arrival in Sing-
5 apore the Japanese soldier asked the Japanese military
6 police the way to Changi prisoner of war camp.

7 Q Shorten this a little bit, please, Colonel
8 Wild -- not so much detail.

9 A Yes. The military police put them into
10 Outram Road Prison. There they were brought before
11 a military court about three weeks later--and there
12 they were brought before a military court in Singa-
13 pore about three weeks later, and were sentenced to
14 five and four years penal servitude. The remainder
15 of that party was captured a few days later and
16 went through exactly the same experience except that
17 it ended with their becoming ordinary prisoners of
18 war in Shangi Camp.

19 Q Now did you get all these facts from
20 various sources, and in February, 1943, did you put
21 them before the then G. O. C. of the prisoners of
22 war in Malaya, General ARIMURA?

23 A I got the facts from Captain Marriott him-
24 self in Changi in January, 1943, when he was tempor-
25 arily released from Outram Road Prison. I explained

WILD

DIRECT

1 them personally to Major General ARIMURA first in
2 a written report and then in a personal interview
3 which went on for over an hour.

4 Q Did he promise to do anything about it?

5 A He said that it was an obvious miscarriage
6 of justice and that I need not bother any more be-
7 cause he would see that both officers came back to
8 Changi Camp.

9 Q Did they come back to Changi Camp?

10 THE MONITOR: Just a moment, please.

11 A Then Captain Marriott was taken back to
12 Outram Road Prison shortly afterwards and Major
13 O'Neill never got out of it until the end of the
14 war.

15 Q What were you able to find out as to the
16 conditions in Outram Road Prison?

17 A The British and Allied prisoners in Outram
18 Road Prison were made to sit at attention in their
19 cells for about fourteen hours a day and at night
20 they had to lie down under a naked electric bulb.
21 The food which they received was grossly inadequate
22 and far less than that given to the Japanese prisoners.
23 Japanese convicts were employed as warders over the
24 prisoners of war. They were frequently beaten up.

25 Q With regard to medical attention, what happened?

WILD

DIRECT

1 A They got no medical attention whatever
2 unless they were practically in a dying condition.

3 Q Were any of them ever released owing to
4 sickness?

5 A When they were desperately ill, they were
6 sent out to Changi Camp to be put into the prisoner
7 of war Hospital there. Altogether about a hundred
8 came out during the three and one-half years.

9 Q Did the Japanese medical officers visit
10 those men while they were there frequently?

11 A Every two months or so they would be visited
12 in the special ward where they were kept.

13 Q For what purpose?

14 A To see if they had recovered sufficiently
15 to go back to Outram Road Gaol.

16 Q Were there a large number of deaths in the
17 jail?

18 A On the civilian side of the jail, very many.
19 In the military side, not so many in the jail, but a
20 number of them died after they came out to Changi.

21 Q Since the Japanese surrender, have consider-
22 able number of those who were employed in Outram Road
23 Gaol and Commandant and medical officers and so on
24 been brought to trial?

25 A About forty-four of them are now on trial,

WILD

DIRECT

1 I understand.

2 Q Now did you personally in about June, 1944
3 see some of these men brought to Changi from Outram
4 Road Gaol?

5 A Yes, I did.

6 Q Describe it.

7 A Four men arrived in a bus from Outram Road
8 Gaol under a Japanese escort. I was called by the
9 Japanese to receive them. I lifted all four out of
10 the bus myself.

11 Q What was their condition?

12 A They were so thin that it was difficult to
13 believe that they could still be alive. They seemed
14 to weigh only a few stone when I picked them up.

15 Q Could they speak?

16 THE MONITOR: Just a minute, please.

17 Q Could they speak?

18 A Only in a feeble whisper.

19 Q What nationalities were these four men?

20 A Two were Dutch and two were British.

21 Q What became of them?

22 A Two of them died within the next two or three
23 days.

24 Q Was there a post-mortem report by an Australian
25 medical officer?

WILD

DIRECT

1 A Yes, he showed it to me. He mentioned in it
2 that their bowels were as thin as tissue paper from
3 starvation.

4 Q When you lifted the four men out of the bus,
5 did you notice anything else there?

6 A Yes, a rough wooden box.

7 Q What was in the box?

8 A I lifted the lid and there was an elderly
9 European, the dead body of an elderly European in
10 it.

11 Q What did you notice about the condition of
12 that?

13 A He had a white beard. He was very thin,
14 and his knees were drawn up and his hands were clasped
15 across his stomach.

16 Q Now, Colonel Wild, I want you to tell us
17 about the Burma-Siam Railway.

18 THE PRESIDENT: Now, Mr. Comyns Carr, that
19 is a rather big subject, is it not?

20 MR. COMYNS CARR: Yes, sir.

21 THE PRESIDENT: There is one thing I would
22 like to mention. Objection was taken this morning to
23 your leading. I could not find that you were leading
24 because your questions did not suggest the answer.
25 But this afternoon your questions may have had the

WILD

DIRECT

1 effect of refreshing the memory of the witness thus
2 rendering nugatory the rule that a witness' memory
3 can be refreshed only from notes made at the time.
4 However, this witness' familiarity with war crimes and
5 his position makes it obvious that, even if you
6 examine him in the strictest form, you would still
7 get the same results. I have no doubt that you
8 were influenced by that consideration, and for that
9 reason I have not referred to the matter before. The
10 method you have pursued, while not being prejudicial
11 to the defense, has enabled the evidence to be taken
12 speedily.

13 We will adjourn now until half past nine
14 tomorrow morning.

15 (Whereupon, at 1600, an adjournment
16 was taken until Thursday, 12 September 1946,
17 at 0930.)

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